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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/664,975	09/22/2003	Tsuyoshi Tokuda	TOKU3001/EM	4973
23364	7590	07/19/2007	EXAMINER	
BACON & THOMAS, PLLC 625 SLATERS LANE FOURTH FLOOR ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			KARLS, SHAY LYNN	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1744				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/19/2007		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/664,975	TOKUDA ET AL.
	Examiner Shay L. Karls	Art Unit 1744

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 April 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-73 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 2,3,5,7,9,11,14,21,22,25 and 27-73 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,4,6,8,12,13,15-20,23,24 and 26 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/19/03, 8/12/05, 4/30/07.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date, \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Election/Restrictions*

Claims 2-3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 21-22, 25, 27-73 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention/species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 6/30/07, 1/19/07 (non-compliant) and 4/30/07.

Applicant's election with traverse of claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12-13, 15-20, 23-24, 26 in the reply filed on 6/30/06, 1/19/07 (non compliant) and 4/30/07 is acknowledged. The applicant's election of the group I (electric blower) in the reply filed 10/4/06 is acknowledged. Because the applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP 818.03(a)).

With response to the traversal, the applicant argues that the examiner asserts that the certain shapes only correspond with certain sizes, however the original disclosure of the present application does not specify any such limitation (6/30/06). Additionally, the applicant states that the examiner has not provided any reasons why there would be a serious burden if the restriction is not required (1/19/07). This is not found persuasive because the applicant is claiming multiple embodiments within the same application. The applicant was required to elect a single embodiment since applications are only allowed to claim one invention per application (35 U.S.C. 121). Additionally, with regards to the species requirement, the examiner showed that the inventions are distinct since each species has materially different designs and have different functions or effects. Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them as being obvious variants.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12-13, 14-16, 18-20, 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

as being anticipated by Tarutani et al. (EP 1048258).

Tarutani teaches an electric blower comprising a motor (53) including a stator (52) and a rotor (51). There is an impeller (64) rotated by the motor. There is an air guide having a plurality of guide blades (71, 72) around the impeller. There is a casing (65) enclosing the impeller and the air guide. The casing is provided with a number of exhaust openings (65a) through which a part of an air stream suctioned by the impeller is discharged and a circumferential length of each exhaust opening is substantially identical to a circumferential distance between outer peripheral ends of adjacent guide blades (figure 7).

With regards to claim 4, the bottom surfaces of the outer peripheral end portions of volute chamber are located between the lower edges and upper edges of the exhaust openings, each of the volute chambers being an air passageway formed by two neighboring guide blades (figure 6 shows blades 72, located between lower and upper edges of exhaust openings).

With regards to claim 6, the total area S1 of the exhaust openings is less than the total cross sectional area S2 of outer peripheral end portions of volute chambers, each of the volute

chambers being an air passageway formed by two neighboring guide blades (figure 7 shows that the volute chamber has a greater cross section than the exhaust opening).

With regards to claim 8, the total area S1 of the exhaust openings is less than a total cross sectional area S3 of an air path between the air guide and the casing. The total cross sectional area of the air path has a length greater than the exhaust openings and therefore has a greater cross sectional area.

With regards to claim 10, the blower further comprises a bracket (55) enclosing the motor. The total area S1 of the exhaust openings is less than the total cross sectional area S4 of an air path between the electric motor and the bracket. The total cross sectional area of the air path is longer than the openings and therefore have a greater cross section.

With regards to claim 12, the blower further comprises a bracket (55) enclosing the motor, and the bracket has at least one opening (55a) through which air is supplied therein.

With regards to claim 13, the total area S1 of the exhaust opening is less than the total area S5 of the outlet opening. The total area of the exhaust opening is less than the outlet openings since figure 3 shows the outlet openings being larger in shape.

With regards to claim 15, the total area S1 of the exhaust openings, a total cross sectional area S3 of an air path between the air guide and the casing and a total area S5 of the outlet opening satisfy the flowing relationship:  $S1 < S3 < S5$ . S1 has a smaller cross section than the outlet opening as shown on figure 3 and also has a smaller cross section than the air path between air guide and casing since the air path has a longer longitudinal length. S3 is smaller than S5 because while the lengths appear to be similar, S3 is narrower than the shape of the outlet opening.

With regards to claim 16, the total area S1 of the exhaust openings, a total cross sectional area S3 of an air path between the air guide and the casing, a total area S4 of an air path between the motor and the bracket and a total area S5 of the outlet opening satisfy the flowing relationship:  $S1 < S3 < S4 < S5$ . S1 has a smaller cross section than the outlet opening as shown on figure 3 and also has a smaller cross section than the air path between air guide and casing and the air path between the motor and bracket since the air paths both have a longer longitudinal length. S3 is smaller than S4 and S5 because for the longitudinal length of S4 is greater than S3 and while the lengths for S3 and S5 appear to be similar, S3 is narrower than the shape of the outlet opening. Lastly, S5 is larger than S4 because it is wider in cross section than S4.

With regards to claim 18, there is a gap between an outer periphery of the air guide and an inner periphery of the casing (figure 4 and 7).

With regards to claim 19, the guide blades are located at about a center of a circumferential width of an exhaust opening (figure 7).

With regards to claim 20, there are ribs on the outer surface of the casing above the exhaust openings (figure 27c, element 65p).

With regards to claim 24, the exhaust openings are quadrilateral shaped (figure 18a-18d) and a side edge of the openings is inclined with respect to a longitudinal direction of a rotation shaft of the motor (figure 18a-18d, 27c).

With regards to claim 26, there is a motor cover covering the exhaust openings (figure 2, element 6).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

**Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarutani ('258).**

Tarutani teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the total area S1 of the exhaust openings is set to 40mm<sup>2</sup> of greater. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the size of the openings so that they are set to 40mm<sup>2</sup> or greater since the only difference between the prior art and the claims is a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device. A device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform differently than the prior art device and therefore, the claimed device is not patentably distinct from the prior art device. MPEP 2144.

**Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarutani ('258) in view of Finkenbinder et al. (USPN 6166462).**

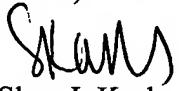
Tarutani teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the number of volute chamber is the same as that of the exhaust openings. While Tarutani teaches that the exhaust openings correspond to the guide ribs, the reference does not explicitly state that the number of openings equals the number of volute chambers between the guide ribs. Finkenbinder teaches a blower having an impeller with guide blades (figure 3) and a casing that is to fit over the impeller having exhaust openings (52, figures 4 and 5). The number of openings is equal to the number of volute chambers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tarutani so that the number of openings is equal to the number of volute chambers as taught by Finkenbinder since it will reduce buildup of pressure within the casing, which greatly increases the efficiency of the motor and reduces the noise associated with the operation thereof (col. 4, lines 28-32).

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shay L. Karls whose telephone number is 571-272-1268. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00-4:30 M-Th, alternating F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gladys Corcoran can be reached on 571-272-1214. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Shay L Karls  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1744